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African Household Survey Capability Programme progress report and selected issues

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Annex I

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Introduction

1. This paper attempts to summarise the progress made up-to-date in implementing the three components of the African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP), namely the country projects, the regional advisory service and training (working groups, seminars and workshops). It also gives details of the document to be prepared by a consultant on uses and analysis of household survey data. Information on other relevant studies undertaken by the secretariat will also be given. Finally, the prosepcts for the future of the programme are examined.

2. Before dealing with these six issues, it is necessary to recall briefly what had been achieved by the time of the Second Session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, as reported in document ST/ECA/PSD.2/6. In that document, a brief summary of the deliberations of the 1974, 1979 and 1981 working groups on Organization, Content and Methodology of Household Surveys was given. The work programme endorsed by the 1981 working group of the AHSCP for the regional staff comprised five main elements:

(a) Project proposals formulation missions;

(b) Technical advisory and review missions;

(c) Development of methodology;

(d) Training;

(e) Co-ordination of multilateral and bilateral assistance to countries.

A siminar was also convened in 1981 which dealt mainly with technical issues.

Review of country programmes

3. Annex I shows the 18 countries which have enrolled in the AHSCP which is the regional variant of the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) and the main topics which are covered in their survey programmes. Annex II gives a country by country summary of progress made in implementing individual programmes. It should be pointed out that, with the exception of Burundi, all other countries listed have prepared project proposals which have been approved by their governments and circulated to interested donors.

4. From the account in Annex II the following countries have fully operational household survey programmes though for some of them funding for all survey rounds is not assured: Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi and Zimbabwe, for the rest, a number are near the stage of actual implementation. Others like Congo, Senegal and Sudan have serious financial problems and without substantial assistance cannot implement their survey programmes in the form in which these are currently formulated.

5. It seems from consultations with donors that most of them are reluctant to support the funding of local cost components of survey programmes. The argument is that these do not involve the use of foreign currencies and thus if the governments accord them the necessary priority they should be able to provide the funds out of their own resources. The donors appear to be willing to consider funding such items as equipment, vehicles and training. However, the present economic climate in the

developed countries does not augur well for the actual approval of even these elements in the budgets. The countries of the region will therefore have to evolve a new strategy for the implementation of survey programmes which does not rely too much on external assistance. This point will be considered further in the concluding part of this paper.

The Regional Component of AHSCP

6. Tables I and II show the number and types of advisory missions undertaken by the AHSCP team from the beginning of the programme up to the end of 1983. It should be noted that since this report is being prepared well before 31 December 1983, some of the missions for 1983 include those planned which may not have taken place and exclude those not planned but actually took place. The information will be updated at the meeting.

Table I

Advisory missions undertaken in connection with AHSCP

Regional Advisory missions undertaken by AHSCP Advisory team by sub-region (1978-1983)

Sub-region	1978-80	1981	1982	1983	Total
North Africa	8	3	4	1	16
West Africa	19	4	3	3	29
Central Africa	4	6	6	3	19
Eastern and Southern Africa	10	5	8	4	27
TOTAL AFRICA	41	18	21	11	91
OUTSIDE THE REGION	6	1	2	-	9
GRAND TOTAL	47	19	23	11	100

Table II

Missions undertaken by the AHSCP Regional Advisory Team by purpose and year (1978-1983)

Purpose	1978-80	1981	1982	1983	Total
Preliminary investigation	1	-	1	-	2
Project proposal formulation	10	8	5	-	23
Advisory mission	20	8	13	11	52
Assistance in preparing specific project docs.	7	2	1	-	10
Evaluation	3	-	1	-	4
Miscellaneous (Technical meetings and visits to donors, etc.)	6	1	2	-	9
GRAND TOTAL	47	19	23	11	100

7. The AHSCP regional programme had gone through a difficult period in both 1982 and 1983. By mid-1982 there was considerable uncertainty surrounding the funding of the regional component of the AHSCP in 1983 and beyond. As a result, the two household survey specialists under the UNDP funded component left the programme. Following contacts between the co-ordinator of the National Household Survey Capability Programme in New York with the Assistant Administrator-General and Regional Director for Africa of UNDP, the Statistics Division of ECA was informed that $200,000 had been earmarked for 1984 and a similar amount for each of the years 1985 and 1986 had also been tentatively set aside on the condition that ECA made satisfactory arrangements to continue the project in 1983. ECA subsequently made arrangements for the continuation of the regional component of the AHSCP in 1983. However, the financial crisis facing UNDP did not allow it even to tentatively earmark any amount for 1985 and 1986 as earlier promised. Thus the uncertainty which surrounded the project in 1982 will no doubt return in 1984 unless UNDP and/or other donors come to the assistance of the programme. In the meantime the one post of household survey specialist provided by ILO has continued as well as the usual substantive back-stopping of the project by the Chief and the Deputy Chief of the Statistics Division. It should also be noted that although the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany approved an additional post of a data processing adviser, and although a consultant was sent around selected African countries to evaluate the request for assistance, the post still remains unfilled.

Training

8. It may be recalled that during the last Joint Conference, the reports of a Working Group on Organization, Content and Methodology of Household Surveys and a Seminar on Household Surveys held in 1981 were submitted for consideration. It has been hoped that a working group would be convened in 1983 to maintain the 2 years cycle began in 1979. Unfortunately, no funding was found for the working group and it has been

tentatively postponed to 1984. Arrangements are being made for funding of the meeting but so far, there has not been any definite commitment by any donor. It is therefore too early yet to report whether a working group would be convened later this year as planned.

9. It should, however, be emphasised that these working groups provide an invaluable forum of training and briefing for the survey directors who are participating in the NHSCP in the exchange of ideas and experiences. The regular holding of such meetings therefore helps to advance progress in the implementation of the country projects. It is hoped that the temporary problems in mobilising external assistance for such meetings would be overcome. The 1984 working group is of particular importance as the survey directors would be required to review the document on Household Survey Data Applications and Analysis.

Studies

10. In spite of the absence of the two regional advisers for the best part of 1983, some research work has been done in three areas: Household income and expenditure surveys; the need for a more cost effective approach; integration of household survey programmes; and income stratification of household surveys. The reports on these studies are contained in Statistical Information Bulletin No. 16. Arrangements for a very detailed study on household survey data applications and analysis are contained in the next section. It should be mentioned however that the studies undertaken by ECA supplement those carried out by the Central Co-ordinating Unit of the NHSCP. In this connection, it should be noted that special publications on "Survey Data Processing" and Non-sampling errors" have already been issued. Other studies including The Role of the NHSCP in Providing Health Information in Developing Countries are expected to be published shortly.

Household Survey data applications and analysis

11. It has been recognised over the years by both the producers and users of household survey data that the absence of a comprehensive document on household data applications is one of the main reasons why demand for such data has not been very high in a number of African countries. True a number of UN publications have highlighted some uses of survey data in special fields but these have not embodied the concept of continuing survey programmes generating integrated demographic, social and economic data. In the absence of such guidance, data analysis has also tended to be concentrated in individual subject-fields without showing the inter-relationships between data collected during different survey rounds. Also the question of policy relevance of data analysis has received but scant attention in the region to the extent that planning has tended to be non-technical. These issues have been examined by a number of working groups and also previous sessions of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers. In April 1983, the problem was again discussed by the ECA Conference of Ministers when examining the problems of African Statistical Services. A resolution 469 (XVIII) was passed which inter alia recommended to the United Nations and its specialised agencies that they should "extend international statistical recommendations to include guidelines on data analysis and applications".

12. As already mentioned, the analysis of survey data has been discussed extensively in the region. The various issues arising from the discussions related to the need to elaborate the various techniques for exploring data structures and also the preparation

of a document for the training of both statisticians and users on the presentation, interpretation and analysis of data. The 1981 seminar on household surveys had recommended that training workshops on survey data analysis should be organised. Before such workshops can be organized, however, the relevant background document has to be produced. It may be recalled that other papers on analysis of survey data had been presented to the 1979 and 1981 working groups on Organization, Content and Methodology of Household Surveys. It was, however, felt that these documents were incomplete for the purposes of summarising the state of the art and inadequate as guidelines for national statistical offices and statistical training centres. It was proposed therefore that a comprehensive document which would provide sufficient guidelines to statisticians on the uses and analysis of the data generated from household surveys planned to be undertaken within the framework of the African Household Survey Capability Programme should be prepared.

13. The manual or working document which is expected to be produced will not only be used for the analysis of survey data but also for the training of statisticians so that they would acquire the necessary expertise during their initial training at STPA Centres.

14. In order to produce such a document it was proposed that an approach should be made to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the use of the unspent balance of the funds provided for the 1981 seminar to engage a consultant who will carry out this assignment. It is envisaged that the consultant would initially look at the data requirements already identified under the AHSCP and examine more closely the core items listed. It may be noted that the present list of subject-fields identified by ECA in consultation with the UN Statistical Office, UN specialised agencies and some African countries is as follows:

(a) Demographic characteristics

(b) Household income, consumption and expenditure

(c) Labour force (employment, unemployment and under-employment)

(d) Conditions of health, nutrition, housing, water supply, education, literacy and access to related services

(e) Food consumption

(f) Household enterprises (agriculture, handicrafts, trade, transport, etc.)

15. This classification was contained in Household Data Requirements (E/CN.14/SM/22) presented to the Working Group on Organization, Content and Methodology of Household Surveys (Addis Ababa, 15-19 October 1979). This identification of main subject-fields is for illustrative purposes only and does not necessarily indicate how countries will develop their survey programmes nor the subjects to be covered nor the priorities to be given. In addition ECA attempted to identify core items which would be covered in each survey round. These items were divided into three categories: community level, the household as a unit and for each household member and visitor. In the core items two criteria were taken into account:

(i) Items which change significantly from year to year and which therefore need constant monitoring, and

(ii) Items which will serve as explanatory or intermediate variables either for the survey in which they are collected or for the integration of results from several surveys.

16. The consultant will look in detail at the recommended tabulations in paragraph 76 of Household Data Requirements (E/CN.14/SM/22) and amend where necessary the set of tables so that it will include those which can be used in integrating the data from different survey rounds.

17. In this document, it is expected that the consultant should not devote too much time to the problem of statistical inter-linking of data from the different rounds (i.e., the use of the same sampling units at the ultimate stage) because

(i) The question has already been examined by a UN consultant, Mr. E.K. Foreman and his paper is available for use.

(ii) At this stage of the development of the survey programme in Africa, any attempt to introduce sophisticated techniques for inter-linking different sets of survey data may inhibit survey data analysis rather than promote it, This, however, does not rule out the possibility of considering other means of inter-linking data at stages prior to the ultimate stage.

18. It was also considered that analysis cannot be done in isolation. It should be related to the uses to which the survey results are likely to be put. Therefore, the consultant should cover both the uses and analysis of survey data.

19. It should be stressed that the document to be produced by the consultant will not duplicate any efforts of the United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO) with which ECA Statistics Division maintains close contacts. Analysis and applications are not generally covered in publications of the UNSO such as the Handbook of Household Surveys or in its statistical recommendations and the ECA document on survey data analysis and applications will be a first step in remedying this defect. It should also be mentioned that the document will have great value in planning national household surveys, since it will help countries to focus on the type of data with major and priority applications.

20. It was decided in determining the terms of reference of the consultant that the type of person required is not a statistician with analytical skills but a user, preferably an economist, with a knowledge of surveys and with analytical skills. Such a consultant has been identified and it is expected that by the time of the Joint Conference the document on household data applications and uses will either be completed or very near completion.

21. As stated in paragraph 8, it is intended that the draft of the document be reviewed by the Working Group on Organization, Content and Methodology of Household Surveys at its meeting in 1984 before it is published and disseminated widely.

Conclusion

22. In the previous sections and in the two annexes to this paper, an attempt has been made to review the progress achieved in the region by the various components of the AHSCP. The performance in each area has not been as high as those who developed the programme had hoped for. The main constraint seems to be funding from external

sources. It seems clear that if Africa is to achieve substantial progress in this field, it will have to rely on its own resources. In this context, African Governments are urged to provide the necessary material and human resources to enable the country programmes to be implemented successfully. Since most donors have indicated their unwillingness to provide funds for local personnel costs, African countries will be well advised to include at least that component of survey costs in their national budgets.

23. Such an approach will in certain cases lead to the modification of the survey programme as originally formulated. It is however better to implement a modified survey programme which will generate most of the basic data required for planning and other purposes than to retain an over-ambitious programme whose funding prospects are very dim. It is clear that some donors may be encouraged to assist in financing parts of the foreign-exchange components of these national projects if they are convinced that the national Government itself is according it high priority by allocating substantial resources to it. Mere affirmations of high priority not backed by any concrete action will not enlist such support.

24. For the regional component of AHSCP, UNDP should be urged to reconsider its position and to provide the US$200,000 it had originally agreed to tentatively provide for each of the years 1985 and 1986. Without a regional advisory service in this field, countries may not always be in a position to have the technical back-stopping which is so essential for the success of their programmes.

25. Donor support for the working groups and training workshops is also necessary to allow for a fruitful exchange of ideas and experiences and to introduce survey personnel to improved methodologies in the household survey field.

26. In conclusion, a concerted action by African Governments, inter-governmental organizations and donors is essential to assure the continuity of the household survey programme in a form which would support African development.

Annex I

Provisional survey topics of country programmes

	Income & expenditure	Agriculture & food production	Household Enterprises	Employment & labour force	Environment & energy	Demographic	Migration	Health	Food consumption & nutrition	Education	Housing and water	Social conditions & perspectives
NORTHAFRICA												
Egypt	X	X		X								X
Morocco	X		X	X		X			X			
Sudan	X			X		X	X					X
WESTAFRICA												
Benin	X			X	X	X	X	X		X		
Mali	X	X				X						
Senegal	X	X				X	X	X				
CENTRAL AFRICA												
Burundi	X	X		X				X				
Cameroon, United Republic of	X			X	X	X		X			X	X
Congo	X			X		X		X		X		
Rwanda	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA												
Botswana	X		X	X		X	X		X			X
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
Kenya	X	X		X		X	X	X	X			X
Lesotho	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Malawi		X		X		X						X
Tanzania United Republic of	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Zambia		X		X		X						X
Zimbabwe	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Account of developments in country household survey programmes

1. The following is a summary of developments in countries which have enrolled in the AHSCP since the last report was submitted to the Joint Conference.

Benin

2. The household survey programme which was drawn up with the assistance of ECA, the UN Statistical Office and FAO is as follows:

National demographic survey with repeated rounds, including a "fertility" module in the first round, a "rural environment" module in the second round, and an "employment" module in the third round (1981-83)
Survey of income, expenditure and consumption (1983-84)
Employment and migration survey (1985-86)
Health and education survey (1986)

3. The multi-round demographic survey should have been completed by now. It has now been confirmed that the financial problems which had beset the implementation of the programme may now be over. The cuts in the UNFPA budget for that country enforced in 1981/82 have largely been restored.

4. The Government of Benin has also submitted an official request to France and EEC for assistance for the income and expenditure survey. Both France and EEC have approved the requests and two experts, one in income and expenditure surveys and the other in data processing, are under recruitment.

Botswana

5. The original survey programme was as follows:

- Income, consumption and expenditure incorporating nutrition (1982)
- Labour force and migration (1983-84)
- Disposal of household production (1984-85)
- Fertility, mortality and family planning, including questions on social perspectives (Demographic Survey) (1985)

6. Due to financial constraints the implementation of the survey programme as originally envisaged has been delayed. The programme has now been modified and implementation may start in 1983.

7. The revised programme is as follows:

Demographic and socio-economic indicators for the evaluation of primary health care (PHC) in Botswana (1983-84)
Income, consumption and expenditure survey (1984-85)
Labour force and migration studies (1985-86)

8. The sample for the first survey has been selected. A pretest has also been carried out.

Burundi

9. A project formulation mission visited the country in October 1982 but due to activities connected with the country's first general election and the unpreparedness of the Statistical Office to discuss basic questions in connection with the survey programme, no project proposals were formulated. Instead the CSO was asked to lay the ground work for another mission to formulate project proposals in 1983. No dates for this mission have been determined.

10. The main subjects to be covered in the survey rounds have however been tentatively determined as follows:

- annual agriculture survey
- employment and health survey
- agricultural census
- income, expenditure and consumption survey

11. A visit to Burundi to finalize project proposals will be made by UNSO/FAO/ECA as soon as the Burundi Statistics Office had indicated that it had reviewed progress up to date and determined the priorities in connection with the content of the survey programme.

Cameroon, United Republic of

12. The following is the survey programme. It should be mentioned that all dates are no longer valid in view of delays in implementing the first round of the survey.

- income, expenditure, etc. (1980-82)
- employment (1981-83)
- health and environment, demography and housing (1982-84)
- social perspectives (1983-85)

13. After the initial delays in survey preparation the income and expenditure survey was due to start in July 1983.

14. A pilot survey was undertaken in the last quarter of 1982. Preparations for the survey have since been completed. Questionnaires in French and English have been printed. Draft tables for the pilot survey have been prepared but tabulation plans for the main survey are yet to be drawn up.

15. In the meantime, preparations for the labour force survey are underway, although the Presidential Decree necessary before the survey can be undertaken has not yet been issued. As indicated in the survey programme above, the employment survey should have been carried out by the end of 1982. Due to delays in implementing the plans for the

preceding income, consumption and expenditure survey, the labour force survey has been postponed to 1984. The DSCN had intended to combine the labour force survey with a demographic survey but were discouraged from doing so in view of the plans for carrying out a population census in 1986.

16. It should be noted that funding for the first two surveys has been provided mainly by the Cameroonian Government. The Federal Republic of Germany promised to provide some equipment and vehicles. It is not known whether these have been delivered to Cameroon. The Cameroon Statistics Office was also requested by a joint ECA/UNSO mission to submit requests to UNICEF and the World Bank with respect to training and equipment. These two organizations were prepared to consider sympathetically requests submitted through the normal channels for such assistance. However, it is not known whether any requests were submitted.

Congo, People's Republic of

17. The survey programme as later revised was as follows:

- employment survey (1981-83)
- agricultural survey (1982-84)
- health and education survey (1982-84)
- post-census enumeration survey (1983-85)
- household income, expenditure and consumption survey (1984-86)
- national survey on infant mortality (1985-88)

18. Due to lack of external financial support the survey programme has not been implemented. However the Director of Statistics is planning to scale down the size and scope of the surveys to fit the type of budget which the Congo Government can provide. There is no information at this end on whether these modifications have been made.

19. The delay in implementing the survey programme has also meant that there is now a potential conflict between any survey activity and the preparations for the 1984 Population and Housing Census.

20. The secretariat understands that EEC is prepared to support the income and expenditure and other parts of the Congo household survey programme in collaboration with France provided the project is included in Congo's country programme. No information on whether this has been done is available to ECA.

Egypt, Arab Republic of

21. The following are the main elements of the household survey programme prepared by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS):

- labour force survey with additional modules on social and economic topics (1984)
- labour force survey with selected additional social and economic topics; income-expenditure survey with a farm household module (1985)

- labour force survey with additional modules on social and economic topics (1986)
- population census (November 1986)
- labour force survey; income-expenditure survey with additional modules (1987)

22. It is obvious from the above outline of the programme that the Arab Republic of Egypt intends to develop its programme of household surveys around a core survey which is the annual labour force survey. The additional socio-economic modules to be canvassed include: housing, health status, infant mortality, morbidity, use of social services, education and literacy, internal migration, domestic energy consumption and means of transportation to work.

23. The project proposals have been submitted to interested donors but the outcome of these requests is unknown at the time of the preparation of this report.

Ethiopia

24. The National Integrated Household Survey Programme (NIHSCP) for 1981-86 as approved by the Central Planning Supreme Council of Ethiopia comprises the following survey rounds:

Rural areas

- crop production and livestock survey, baseline demographic survey (September 1980 - January 1981)
- income, consumption and expenditure survey, summary labour force survey; objective crop forecast survey, crop production and livestock survey, socio-demographic survey (demography, health) (March 1981 - February 1982)
- detailed labour force survey, objective crop forecast survey, crop production and livestock survey, socio-demographic survey (physical disability), nutrition survey (May 1982 - April 1983)
- objective crop forecast survey, non-agricultural enterprise survey, crop production and livestock survey, socio-demographic survey (household amenities, access to and use of social services) (June 1983 - January 1984)
- large scale agricultural survey, objective crop forecast survey; socio-demographic survey (literacy and education) (March 1984 - December 1984)
- summary labour force survey, objective crop forecast survey, crop production and livestock survey, nutrition survey, socio-demographic survey (demography, position of women and children) (January 1985 - February 1986)

Urban areas

- income, consumption and expenditure survey, summary labour force survey, socio-demographic survey (demography, health) (July 1981 - June 1982)
- detailed labour force survey, nutrition survey, socio-demographic survey (physical disability) (August 1982 - July 1983)
- household and small scale enterprise survey, socio-demographic survey (household amenities, access to and use of social services)(September 1983 - January 1984)

- income consumption and expenditure survey, summary labour force survey, nutrition survey, socio-demographic survey (demography and position of women and children); socio-demographic survey (literacy and education) (January 1985 - February 1986)

25. In order to implement the NIHSCP quickly, the Central Statistical Office decided to accord priority to its rural component, the Rural Integrated Household Survey Capability Programme (RIHSCP). The elements of the latter programme are as shown below:

- current agricultural survey (1980-81 and 1981-82)
- crop production forecasting survey (June - July 1981)
- demographic survey (January 1981 and January 1982)
- household income, consumption and expenditure survey (May 1981 - May 1982)
- labour force survey (May 1981 - May 1982)
- price data collection (May 1981 - May 1982)
- collection of data on community level variables (June - August 1981)
- agricultural survey (1982 - 1983)
  - the health interview survey
  - the nutrition survey

26. The RIHSCP is being implemented as part of the Integrated Food and Agriculture Statistics programme with support from FAO/UNDP. UNICEF is also providing financial and technical assistance. The Ethiopian Central Statistical Office has published a methodological report on the RIHSCP covering the period 1980-83.

27. One of the main initial bottlenecks in programme implementation was data processing. This has now largely been overcome with a new computer and a number of software packages such as SPSS, COXTALLY, MULVAN, UNEDIT and XTALLY. It is expected that the outputs of the survey programme will now be published on a regular and timely basis.

Kenya

28. The details of the survey programme for Kenya are listed below:

Rural	Urban
Post enumeration survey of 1979 population census. Also literacy survey and handicapped survey (1980-81)	Post-enumeration survey of 1979 population census.
Budget (income, consumption and expenditure) and agricultural production survey (1981-82)	Budget survey, literacy survey, handicapped survey (1981-82)
Survey of health, nutrition and social indicators (1982-83)	Survey of health, nutrition and social indicators (1982-83)
Agricultural production survey and demographic survey (including fertility, mortality and migration) (1983-84)	Demographic survey (including fertility, mortality and migration) (1983-84)
Employment survey (1984-85)	Employment survey (1984-85)

29. Information available to ECA suggests that the programme is being implemented but no printed reports of the surveys already undertaken have been received at ECA. Kenya's technical assistance requirements for the programme include inter alia the following:

1 systems analyst (for 1-2 years)
Fellowships for training systems analysis and cartography
Training of middle level statistical cadres in India

30. Requests have been submitted to donors but according to information available here the United Kingdom has provided assistance to the programme in the form of motor bicycles. NORAD has also provided some assistance.

Lesotho

31. The survey programme as envisaged is as follows:

- Round 1: income, expenditure and savings (1983-84)
- Round 2: labour force and migration (1984-85)
- Round 3: literacy, health and nutrition (1985-86)
- Round 4: housing, sanitation, environment and energy (1986-87)
- Round 5: household budget and food consumption (1987-88)

32. Annual agricultural surveys will be a constant element in each round.

33. DANIDA, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) and UNDP have all expressed interest in financing parts of the external assistance requirements of the survey programme. The full extent of the commitment of these bilateral donors to the survey programme was however unknown at the time of the preparation of this report. The Lesotho Statistical Office plans to go ahead with its income and expenditure survey in urban areas and preparations are being made with the assistance of ECA.

Malawi

34. The Malawi Household Survey programme consists of the following:

- Annual Survey of Agriculture (ASA)
- National Sample Survey of Agriculture (NSSA) (1982)
- Demographic survey (1982)
- Labour force survey (1983)
- Survey of the handicapped (1984)

35. The survey programme is being implemented with the financial support of the World Bank and UNDP.

36. It may be recalled that the World Bank is financing the National Rural Development Programme (NRDP III). Some elements of the survey programmes listed above constitute essential parts of the survey programme identified as relevant within the context of NRDP III. The NSAA was undertaken in 1982. ASA for 1983 has been completed and the next round is being planned. A demographic and population change survey was carried out in November 1982. Preparations for a labour force survey in November 1983 are underway with assistance from ILO/ECA.

Mali

37. The main elements in the Mali National Household Survey Capability Programme are are as follows:

- annual survey of Agriculture	May (starting 1983) - January (of following year)
- agriculture census (will replace ASA for that year)	(May 1984)
- multiround demographic survey	(1984-85)
- income, expenditure and consumption survey	(1985-86)

38. Due to the financial crisis in UNDP, the amount of money originally promised for the start of the survey programme was drastically reduced and funds were provided only for preparatory activities in 1982-83. A consultant, Mr. Karol Krotki of Statistics Canada, was appointed during this period to help the Direction National de la Statistique et de l'informatique (DNSI) with sampling and survey methodology. Preparatory work on the annual survey of agriculture has thus started. The actual implementation of the survey programme will depend on the availability of funds. Consultations with donors continue.

Morocco

39. The survey programme consists of the following rourds:

- annual labour force survey
- household income, expenditure and consumption survey, nutrition status survey (1983)
- multiround demographic survey (1983, 1984 and 1985)
- survey of handicrafts (1984)

40. The income, expenditure and consumption survey covers 12,000 households.

41. UNICEF's commitment to the funding of part of the project has been confirmed. Assistance from USAID, UNFPA and UNDP is also expected.

Rwanda

42. The original household survey programme comprises the following:

- demographic survey with a module on fertility and mortality and a module on the rural migration to Kigali and Butare (1980-81)
- household income, consumption and expenditure survey with a nutrition module (1981-82)
- agricultural survey, including livestock (1982-83)
- migration survey (1983-84)
- labour force survey with a module on use of work time in rural areas (1984-85)
- survey of the informal sector (1985-86)
- health survey (1986-87)
- population and housing census (1988-89)

43. Delays in implementing the survey programme have arisen, due to lack of the essential external support which had been assumed when the project proposals were formulated. However, the first element in the survey programme has been modified to retain only the fertility survey element and USAID is providing assistance for the conduct of the survey. The implementation of the remainder of the programme will depend on the availability of external assistance.

Senegal

44. The household survey programme comprises the following rounds:

- household income, expenditure and consumption survey in urban areas (1982)
- migration survey, agricultural census (1983)
- fertility survey (1984)
- household income, expenditure and consumption survey in rural areas (1984-85)
- mortality and morbidity survey (1985-86)

45. Due to the financial crisis facing the country and the failure to attract donors, no action has so far been taken. The Director of the BCR has undertaken to submit a modified project proposal to UNSO and ECA.

Sudan

46. The survey programme is as follows:

- demographic survey (1983-84)
- labour force and migration survey (1984-86)
- income, consumption and expenditure survey (1986-88)
- social survey (1987-88)

47. The implementation of the survey programme was delayed so that it will start after the population census. The census enumeration started in February 1983 and preliminary results are now available. The next household survey therefore can most conveniently be undertaken in 1984, although preparations for it can start in the second part of 1983.

United Republic of Tanzania

48. The different rounds of the survey programme are as listed below:

- basic agricultural and demographic survey (1983)
- large scale agricultural survey (1983-84)
- labour force, migration and annual agricultural surveys (1985)
- health, education, literacy nutrition and other social surveys and annual agricultural survey (1986)
- income, consumption and expenditure survey and annual agricultural survey (1986-87)
- household enterprise survey and annual agricultural survey (1987-88)

49. It may be noted in this context that the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of Tanzania had formulated a 10-year development plan. It was considered that the NHSCP project proposal should be reformulated on a more realistic basis and co-ordinated with the long-term work plan prepared by the CBS. It may also be recalled that a SIDA project formulation mission prepared a report in June 1982. This report also needs to be taken into account in revising the project proposal. The UN Statistical Office, FAO and ECA are ready to assist the Government of Tanzania in reformulating the project proposal.

Zambia

50. The proposed household survey programme consists of the following:

- integrated agricultural survey (1983-84)
- integrated agricultural survey and labour force survey with modules on social variables and conditions (1984-85)
- integrated agricultural survey and multiround demographic survey with modules on social statistics (1985-86)
- integrated agricultural survey and multiround demographic survey with modules on social statistics (1986-87)
- integrated agricultural survey and income, consumption and expenditure survey (1987-88)

51. A project document was formulated in the last quarter of 1982. It has been submitted to interested donors. It is too early to expect donors' reaction. The post of household survey adviser previously included under the UNDP-financed project for the statistical office has been deleted. An FAO Adviser on Agricultural Statistics is already in position and he is expected to look after the work of household surveys also. It is expected that preparations for the Annual Agricultural Surveys to be launched later in 1983 are well underway.

Zimbabwe

52. The household survey programme comprises the following:

- pilot demographic and agricultural survey, demographic survey (PES as a second phase sample) and survey on household economic activities (1982-83)
- Annual agricultural and demographic survey (AAD survey) (1983-84)

- income, consumption and expenditure survey (with a module on energy consumption (1983-84)
- AAD survey, labour force, time budget and migration survey (1984-85)
- AAD survey, survey on household enterprises (1985-86)
- AAD survey, survey on selected social indicators such as housing, housing conditions, education, sanitation and water (1986-87)
- AAD survey, survey on selected social indicators such as transport and communications, health, nutrition, community development and women's participation (1987-88)

53. A project document was formulated in 1982. A household survey specialist has been appointed since 1982 from UNDP funds. Pilot surveys to test the sample design for household surveys were carried out from February to June 1983 with financial assistance provided by UNICEF. Several questionnaires, e.g., household economic activities, demographic and socio-economic data, community level variables, income, consumption and expenditure, agriculture and livestock, energy, etc. have also been prepared. A seminar was held in Harare from 11 to 14 July, 1983 to review the results and experience of the pilot surveys and to discuss related matters for implementing the household survey programme. Financial assistance for the seminar was provided by SIDA.

54. Negotiations for external financial support for implementing the survey programme are in progress with several donors. In the meantime, preparations are underway for launching the agricultural survey in September 1983.